

A Move to Cut Powers Of President

PREP

Washington

Two senators introduced legislation yesterday to curb presidential emergency powers after hearing from President Ford that he was "fully sympathetic."

Senators Frank Church (Dem-Ida.) and Charles Mathias Jr. (Rep-Md.) said in a 72-page report that both time limits and strictures must be put on the presidential power to declare national emergencies, and that Mr. Ford agreed.

The two saw the President yesterday morning at the White House and said he was "fully sympathetic with and supportive of this effort."

Church said the legislation also has "the endorsement of all the Democratic and Republican leaders."

"We think it is historic legislation that will not only restore normalcy and the intended constitutional balance but also establishes procedures governing future national emergencies. It is very significant and I am really optimistic that we can get it done," he said.

He added that the special Senate Committee on Emergency Powers had determined that an emergency situation does not now exist and Congress, therefore, should end the states of emergency now in effect.

The oldest goes back to the depression declaration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt on March 6, 1933. Another dates from Dec. 16, 1950, involving President Harry Truman's decision to

Massive Busing To Begin in Boston Schools

Boston

Mayor Kevin H. White canceled a White House meeting with President Ford yesterday to meet with school officials on the city's September 12 integration of 30,000 school children. Some schools expect more students than they can seat at desks.

The Boston School Committee asked for an immediate meeting to discuss safety measures for the massive busing of black pupils to predominantly white schools and white students to largely black schools, officials said.

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prosecute the Korean war.

The two Nixon declarations were to handle a Post Office strike March 23, 1970, and to enforce economic and currency restrictions on Aug. 15, 1971.

The Church-Mathias bill would end these declarations of emergency and repeal statutes judged to be obsolete and potentially open to dictatorial power.

One of these empowers the President, the defense secretary or any general to declare the United States, or any part of it, a military zone.

The proposed legislation would require the President to proclaim publicly any state of national emergency and account for all significant actions under it. A state of emergency would lapse in six months if not affirmed by Congress.

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